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Country programme document

Georgia

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Georgia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,250,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $23,458,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2016 to 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD which was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2015.

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Programme rationale

1. Georgia is a lower-middle-income country, with a population of 4.49 million,[1] of whom 931,000 are children (489,000 boys, 442,000 girls).[2] The two largest ethnic minorities are Azeri (6.5 per cent) and Armenian (5.7 per cent).[3] Despite the recent significant reduction of extreme child poverty,[4] the near ending of institutional care and the strengthening of social work and family support systems, Georgia still does not have a holistic, child-sensitive social protection structure capable of helping families to cope with shocks and bolster their resilience.

2. A determinant analysis carried out under the Monitoring of Results for Equity System found that equity gaps persist due to inadequate child-centred legislation and policies, inefficient cash transfers and benefits and limited access to social services. Many vulnerable families and children are excluded from socioeconomic progress, especially children with disabilities (CWD),[5] child victims of violence,[6] children from poor families[7] and children in conflict-affected areas. Higher levels of stunting[8] and anaemia[9] and lower preschool attendance[10] among ethnic Azeri children indicate considerable equity gaps among this minority group.

3. Children in Georgia face a higher risk of poverty than any other population group, accounting for almost four fifths of people in extreme poverty and two thirds of people in general poverty. In an effort to reduce poverty, the Government revised the targeted social assistance scheme, with UNICEF support, and expects that the number of children living in extreme poverty will be more than halved over the next two years.[11] However, efforts to reduce child poverty will require raising the poverty threshold to a level which is more adequate for a middle-income country context. Moreover, a high level of vulnerability among excluded children is caused by poverty dynamics,[12] driven by critical gaps in terms of access to and coverage of child-friendly social services and family support services, especially in rural areas.

4. Although the number of children in large-scale state institutions was reduced[13] from 4,100 in 2005 to 85 in 2014, concerns remain regarding the continued use of these institutions for CWD, and about the significant disparities that exist in access to services between urban centres and rural areas for CWD. While 8,973 CWD are registered,[14] many are still unregistered and hence remain invisible, which is in part

[1] National statistics data from 2014. New population census data will be reassessed by 2016.
[2] UNICEF TransMonEE Database, 2014.
[3] UNICEF Situation Analysis 2010-2014, p. 4.
[4] Consumption per adult equivalent below $1.25 (PPP) per day.
[5] Multi-Country Evaluation on Child Care Reform (Regional).
[6] UNICEF Georgia, Violence against Children in Georgia, Tbilisi, 2013.
[7] UNICEF Georgia, Reducing Child Poverty: a way forward, Tbilisi, 2014.
[8] UNICEF Georgia, Report of the 2009 Georgia National Nutrition Survey, Tbilisi, 2010, p. 79.
[9] Ibid., p. 82.
[10] Georgia's National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, 2010 Reproductive Health Survey.
[11] Ibid., p. 23.
[12] Ibid., p. 24.
[13] Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, Social Services Agency.
[14] Social Service Agency, Statistics on the Beneficiaries of the Social Package by Types and Age Groups, available at www.ssa.gov.ge.

explained by adverse social norms: some 40 per cent of the Georgian public stigmatize CWD.[15]

5. An estimated 18,624 children (4,181 in primary school and 14,443 in secondary school) are out of school,[16] although Georgia lacks mechanisms to monitor trends in the number of out-of-school children and children at risk of dropping out, and data disaggregated by geography and sex are not available. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the main structural determinants of dropout at secondary school level are extreme poverty and child marriage.

6. The Government has recognized that deprivation during the early years of childhood can cause lifelong damage to mind and body, resulting in broader negative consequences to a country's social and human capital.[17] Despite government efforts to strengthen child survival and develop integrated early childhood services, key bottlenecks include insufficient coordination, lack of continuity and synergies among services, and inadequate referral systems in health, education, protection and other social services for young children. Georgia's early childhood development index (81 per cent)[18] is lower than in most countries in the region. Sixty per cent of the public considers harsh parenting to be more effective than non-violent parenting techniques.[19]

7. Georgia has reached its Millennium Development Goal target for under-five mortality, although the infant mortality rate, at 12 per 1,000 live births,[20] stands at twice the European Union (EU) average. The highest rate of mortality occurs in the early neonatal period. Inequities persist between rural and urban areas; infants born in the capital, Tbilisi, are 1.9 times more likely to survive than children born elsewhere. The maternal mortality ratio is 41 deaths per 100,000 live births.[21] Low-quality antenatal, perinatal and post-partum services are the major bottlenecks that significantly contribute to infant and maternal mortality, and eclampsia is considered to be the main immediate cause of maternal deaths in Georgia.

8. About half a million Georgians, mainly women and children, suffer some form of malnutrition.[22] Significant numbers of pregnant women and children have anaemia[23] and other micronutrient deficiencies, and 11.3 per cent of children under 5 years of age are stunted.[24] The rate of exclusive breastfeeding up to age 6 months is as low as 55 per cent,[25] with the remaining children facing an increased risk of mortality and morbidity. Among the key barriers are aggressive marketing of breast-milk substitutes, low awareness of the benefits of breastfeeding and inadequate

[15] UNICEF Georgia, Violence against Children in Georgia, Tbilisi, 2013.
[16] UNICEF Georgia, Report on Monitoring Out-of-School Children and Children at Risk of Dropping Out in Georgia, October 2013, p. 4.
[17] Investing in Georgia's Future — A National Agenda for Early Child Survival and Development, Declaration and Call for Action 2013-2015, Tbilisi, June 2013.
[18] UNICEF Georgia, Welfare Monitoring Survey, Tbilisi, 2013.
[19] UNICEF Georgia, Violence Against Children, Tbilisi, 2013.
[20] United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, Levels and Trends in Child Mortality, Geneva, 2013.
[21] United Nations Inter-agency Group for Maternal Mortality Estimation, Trends in Maternal Mortality, Geneva, 2013.
[22] UNICEF Georgia, Improving Health and Building Prosperity, Tbilisi, 2012, p. 6.
[23] Ibid.
[24] UNICEF Georgia, Report of the 2009 Georgia National Nutrition Survey, Tbilisi, 2010, p. 13.
[25] Ibid., p. 13.

knowledge and practices of parents and families on young child care, health and development, which is also reflected in a high child injury rate at home (11 per cent). Although the Government mandates primary health care professionals to conduct home visits to families with young children (age 0-3 years) in order to monitor and educate them on child growth and development, in reality these services are not widely available.[26]

9. The Government is strongly committed to introducing a compulsory pre-primary year for all five-year-olds to improve children's school readiness. While attendance of young children (3-5 years) in early learning and preschool has increased to 58 per cent,[27] significantly lower enrolment rates are found among children living in rural areas, children living in poverty, CWD and children from ethnic minorities.[28] Preschool attendance rates disaggregated by sex reveal gender equality, with only 1.8 per cent higher attendance for girls.

10. Early childhood education remains decentralized, with local governments fully in charge of financing and managing preschool institutions for children; however, there are no unified national standards safeguarding quality. The draft Law on Early Learning and Preschool Education foresees increased responsibilities at central level for establishing cross-sectoral national standards and supporting local municipalities to improve governance, quality and access in early childhood education. One of the key bottlenecks is that the national early learning and school readiness workforce is not adequately skilled, motivated or supported to ensure children's holistic development. In addition, about 35 per cent of sanitation facilities in rural preschools are outside the building, and around 67 per cent of them have no water piped into the building,[29] which reduces demand for services.

11. The Government, with UNICEF and EU support, developed a Juvenile Justice Code covering all children in contact with criminal and administrative systems. The number of convicted children decreased from 1,166 in 2008 to 381 (365 boys, 16 girls) in 2014,[30] while the use of custodial sentencing fell from 40 per cent in 2007 to 27 per cent in 2014.[31] Use of pretrial detention also declined from 40 per cent in 2010 to 18 per cent in 2014.[32] Substantial barriers remain to be addressed if all children are to have access to prompt and age-appropriate justice proceedings, including the revision of national primary and secondary civil, administrative and criminal legislation and guidelines, as well as the mainstreaming of a child-friendly approach across the entire justice system.

12. The Public Defender's Office and civil society organizations (CSOs) have weak capacities to appropriately monitor and address child rights violations. The country still lacks a comprehensive data collection and evaluation system to record child rights violations and their follow-up and resolution. Children in Georgia

[26] UNICEF Georgia, Improving the quality of primary health care in Georgia with the specific focus on services for mothers and children, Tbilisi, 2014.

[27] UNICEF Georgia, Welfare Monitoring Survey, Tbilisi, 2013.

[28] Azeri 15 per cent, Armenian 5 per cent (UNICEF Georgia, Comprehensive Costing and Finance Strategy for Early Learning System in Georgia, 2012, p. 26).

[29] UNICEF Georgia, National WASH in Pre-school Survey, Tbilisi, 2012.

[30] http://www.geostat.ge/?action=page&p_id=601&lang=geo.

[31] Ibid.

[32] Data provided by the Chief Prosecutor's Office, UNICEF study on Application of Pre-trial Measures in Juvenile cases.

cannot address their individual grievances on violations of their rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child[33] or national laws and seek remedy in court.

13. The media are becoming more open to reporting on social issues, which presents a good opportunity to strengthen public advocacy for child rights. Regular media monitoring and stronger engagement with journalists, bloggers and opinion makers have resulted in considerable progress in observing ethical standards while reporting on children. However, journalists still require strengthening of their capacities for in-depth reporting, thus creating the space for placing children's rights and equity more prominently on the national development agenda.

14. The midterm review of the previous country programme pointed to the need to strengthen multisectoral approaches and reinforce policy advice for addressing barriers and bottlenecks to achieving results for children. Further investment in intersectoral cooperation was recommended to accelerate the progressive realization of child rights, especially in the areas of early childhood development and social work systems. This particularly applies to processes for addressing issues affecting children who face multiple deprivations, and reinforces the need for integrated social services in health, nutrition, protection and inclusive preschool education.

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The overarching goal of the country programme, in line with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017, is to support Georgia to accelerate the universal realization of child rights by fostering greater social inclusion of the most deprived children and by reducing disparities and inequities affecting children and their families.

16. The programme is aligned with national development priorities, namely the Georgia Economic Development Strategy 2020, the National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan and government sectoral policies and strategic plans in health, education, nutrition, childcare, justice and social protection. It will also support the Association Agreement between the Government and the EU. The programme will contribute to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and it will support Georgia in implementing the upcoming concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Further, it will work towards the achievement of the post-2015 sustainable development goals.

17. This country programme will be implemented in closer collaboration and partnerships with the Prime Minister's Office, line ministries and other government bodies at all levels of governance, as well as multisectoral and interministerial cooperation. The programme of cooperation will continue to forge strong alliances with Parliament to undertake substantive legislative changes for children and drive the realization of child rights in Georgia.

18. Strategic partnerships with members of the United Nations family will continue to play a central role in advancing equity results for children. The country

[33] Georgia has not yet ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

programme derives directly from the 2016-2020 United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) and will contribute to all five outcome areas: democratic governance; jobs, livelihoods and social protection; education; health; and human security. The UNPSD has been developed and will be implemented in close collaboration with the United Nations country team (UNCT), and UNICEF will engage in joint programming in the areas of human rights, justice, disability and violence against women and children. The World Bank and UNICEF will support a shared vision and principles for a social protection system that better addresses the needs of the most vulnerable groups through protecting the poorest, especially children, preventing families from falling into poverty and providing opportunities for better livelihoods.

Young child survival and development

19. This programme component will partner with the Government in its efforts to provide young children (up to 5 years of age) and their families, especially the most vulnerable, with a conducive and nurturing environment that will enable them to survive, thrive and reach their full potential. Translating holistic young child development into better outcomes for children will require linking nutrition, health and protection systems.[34] To this end, UNICEF will support the Government in developing early childhood development policies and programmes that promote harmonized, multisectoral and convergent approaches and focus on prevention of violence and disability, rehabilitation, and early stimulation and school readiness.

20. This component will bolster progress towards increasing infant and maternal survival by strengthening the quality of health services during pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery, focusing on the most vulnerable. This entails enhancing the capacities of health providers; effective reorganization of the service delivery system and ensuring a continuum of care; strengthening the reliability and management of data on maternal and child health; and fostering evidence-based decision-making. UNICEF will provide technical advice to the Government to put in place policies and interventions that address and improve the nutritional status of pregnant women, mothers and children, especially in geographical areas and among population groups that are lagging behind in these indicators.

21. The component will also enable the Government to establish comprehensive, cross-sectoral early childhood development services for healthy child growth, development and protection. UNICEF has identified the primary health care system as the main entry point to support families with young children (0-3 years of age) through the introduction and systematic implementation of a home visiting service. This component will build on the successes and lessons learned from a home visiting model in two regions of Georgia.

22. The programme component will assist the Government to assess disability based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, thus accelerating the shift from the current medical model to a bio-psychosocial model. This will also result in a strengthened national data management system on CWD. UNICEF will promote the gradual expansion of early childhood intervention services and alternative family-type care services for CWD.

[34] UNICEF Georgia, Concept Paper on Priorities for Early Childhood Development in Georgia, Tbilisi, May 2014.

23. Lastly, this component will support the continued expansion of quality early childhood education and the implementation of the Law on Early Learning and Preschool Education, which will introduce a universal, pre-primary year for all five-year-olds and will promote inclusiveness and mainstreaming of CWD in the system. UNICEF will provide leadership in: modelling quality alternative early childhood education services for nationwide scaling-up; developing a skilled professional early childhood education workforce to deliver child-centred, gender-sensitive and inclusive teaching practices; developing a monitoring system; advocating for a safe physical environment at preschools; and enhancing early childhood education monitoring and data collection.

Social protection and inclusion

24. This programme component will facilitate the Government in building a proactive and child-sensitive social protection system, and will focus on strengthening national legislation and policies and on promoting effective cash transfers and social services, so that most vulnerable families with children can better cope with economic shocks and provide a safe, caring and supportive environment. UNICEF will work with key partners on consolidating linkages between systems for childcare and social protection.

25. The further development and monitoring of legislation and policies will make the normative framework more conducive towards a child-friendly social protection system. UNICEF will assist the Government to analyse the patterns and drivers of exclusion and will encourage policy discourse and public finance processes that facilitate the further adaptation, modelling and scaling-up of child-sensitive cash transfers, including child benefits, to accelerate the reduction of poverty and address equity gaps for children and their families.

26. This component will strengthen the childcare capacities of vulnerable families and increase their access to child-friendly social services. It will promote a child's right to a caring and supportive family environment and ensure that children residing in residential state institutions are reunited with their biological families or placed in alternative family care or in specialized group homes which encourage the interaction and involvement of their families. The programme will also assist in the development of family support and alternative care services. To increase participation of CWD in all matters affecting them, UNICEF will focus on positive changes in attitudes towards CWD in preschools and schools, as well as on reducing acceptance of child abandonment because of disability.

27. This programme component will support the Government to further strengthen the quality of social work and its capacities for childcare, particularly to better prevent and respond to cases of violence, abuse and neglect of children. This will include improving tools for child assessment and referral and developing close coordination with home visiting nurses, in order to provide early support to vulnerable families. UNICEF will lend its expertise to reduce social stigma towards disability and to positively influence harmful social norms and practices in relation to violence against children, by developing and implementing relevant communication for social change initiatives.

28. This component will develop and scale up identification, monitoring and response mechanisms for all children who are out of school or at risk of dropout. Robust data management systems will be complemented by greater cooperation

among education, health, child protection and social protection authorities at national and regional levels. UNICEF will support the Government to improve the quality, analysis and use of disaggregated data on childcare and social protection, as well as to assess the impact of social protection programmes on the well-being of vulnerable children.

Justice for children and child rights monitoring

29. Accountability is the core principle of a country founded on the rule of law and can have both a corrective and preventive function. Ensuring access to justice is essential to the rule of law, so that children and rights holders are able to exercise their rights, to challenge and denounce discrimination or to hold decision makers and duty bearers accountable.

30. This programme component will work towards greater accountability, through improved access to a child-friendly justice system, to make it possible to address individual or collective grievances on behalf of children and to correct wrongdoing by responsible parties. Specifically, UNICEF will seek to promote with partners greater access to a coherent, child-friendly justice system, in line with international standards, through the revision of civil, administrative and criminal legislation concerning children; the creation of a comprehensive data system; the strengthening of internal quality control mechanisms; and the specialization of all justice professionals.

31. Greater accountability will also be enhanced by strengthening child rights monitoring mechanisms to assess the efficiency and relevance of policies and service delivery, particularly the extent to which state institutions fulfil their obligations towards children (capacity, performance and accountability). In turn, this will improve policymaking by identifying systemic failures that need to be overcome to make service delivery systems more effective and responsive.

32. This component will work towards improved effectiveness and relevance of independent child rights monitoring mechanisms and institutions such as the Public Defender's Office; particular attention will be given to enabling children and their families to claim their rights. UNICEF, in collaboration with relevant ministries, will advocate for adequate and sufficient resources/expertise to be provided to child rights monitoring mechanisms within the health, education and child protection systems.

33. The country programme will monitor progress towards the realization of child rights, focusing on barriers and bottlenecks for the most vulnerable children and their families and on reducing socioeconomic disparities. It will continue to assist in strengthening equity-focused national monitoring and information systems, in partnership with the National Statistics Office, line ministries, independent monitoring bodies such as the Public Defender's Office, civil society and the media.

34. UNICEF will invest in strengthening government capacities at various levels to generate insights and evidence that contribute to the realization of child rights by supporting research/data collection, analysis of data for evidence-based decision-making and government-led evaluations of the effectiveness of state programmes for child well-being. UNICEF will continue independent assessment and analysis of child poverty trends and vulnerabilities across different sectors, and facilitate

knowledge exchange and horizontal cooperation among countries beyond Georgia's borders.

Cross-sectoral

35. The programme of cooperation will use communication for social change and public advocacy expertise to place the rights and well-being of the most vulnerable children of Georgia at the heart of the social, political and economic agendas, and foster greater social engagement for children. UNICEF will further enhance its leading voice as an advocate for children, reaching more people with messages and communication, stimulating both a national debate on child rights and positive social norms, and engaging partners in supporting and taking specific actions for children.

36. The programme will enable social partners to reach individuals and influence decision makers, prioritizing evidence-based communication to mobilize public support around key child rights issues. UNICEF will foster national dialogue and innovations, as well as public discussion on children and children's rights, and will continue working with the Charter of Georgian Journalists and other media development institutions to promote in-depth ethical reporting on children. Alliances for children will be further strengthened with academia, human rights institutions, media, youth organizations and associations of parents. UNICEF will continue to enhance partnerships with opinion makers and celebrities to engage them in specific actions for children and to advocate for further concrete changes.

Summary budget table

	(In thousands of United States dollars)		
Programme component	*Regular resources*	*Other resources*	*Total*
Young child survival and development	1 000	5 463	6 463
Social protection and inclusion	1 290	10 458	11 748
Justice for children and child rights monitoring	800	7 037	7 837
Cross-sectoral	1 160	500	1 660
Total	**4 250**	**23 458**	**27 708**

Programme and risk management

37. This country programme document outlines the UNICEF contributions to the country's results for children. It serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

38. The main risks to achieving expected results relate to the unmonitored child rights situation in certain parts of the country; geopolitical instability in the region; possible exposure to disaster and conflict tensions; and lower funding opportunities for a growing middle-income country.

39. Mitigation measures will include assurance of stakeholders' willingness to account for their actions in policy reforms involving multiple line ministries; risk-informed planning; strengthening disaster risk reduction; close partnerships with all levels of governance; increased diversification and leveraging of funding sources; and close monitoring of the harmonized approach to cash transfers. In addition to strategically leveraging and mobilising resources for children through the strengthened partnerships noted above, opportunities for subregional programmes will be explored.

Monitoring and evaluation

40. Georgia participated in two regional multi-country evaluations on justice for children and childcare reform. UNICEF will monitor the application of the findings and lessons learned during the country programme cycle. Major planned evaluations will cover early childhood education, social protection and inclusion, and justice for children. Studies and surveys will be conducted on home visiting, child poverty, preschool education, gender and other knowledge gaps identified during the country programme period.

41. Under the UNPSD, the UNCT will jointly coordinate the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for each UNPSD outcome group. UNICEF will chair the UNPSD outcome group on education and will contribute to the other outcome areas. The programme will work at the central and decentralized levels and will systematically track progress against planned results through annual and periodic reviews.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Georgia-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2016-2020

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2, 3, 6, 23, 24, 26, 29, 37, 40 **National priorities:** National Human Rights Strategy 2014-2020; Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Georgia, 'Georgia 2020'
UNPSD Outcomes involving UNICEF: **Outcome 2: By 2020, all living in Georgia, including minorities, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women, migrants, internally displaced persons and persons in need of international protection, have trust in and improved access to the justice system, which is child-friendly, enforces national strategies and operates in full accordance with United Nations human rights standards** **Indicator 2.1:** % of actions of 2014-2020 National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plans implemented **Indicator 2.6:** % of children's cases handled by specialized justice professionals **Indicator 2.7:** % of actions of Justice for Children Strategy and Action Plan implemented **Outcome 4: By 2020, proactive and inclusive gender- and child-sensitive social protection system addressing major vulnerabilities is in place** **Indicator 4.1:** % of vulnerable population groups benefiting from functional social protection systems (% of CWD, % of child victims of domestic violence, # of social worker per 10,000 population) **Indicator 4.2:** % of vulnerable population groups benefiting from targeted social assistance programmes: % of children benefiting from the social cash transfer programmes, excluding old age pensions; % of families below ($2.5 per day per adult equivalent) benefiting from at least one of the social cash transfer programmes **Indicator 4.3:** % of children below general poverty line ($2.5 per day per adult equivalent) **Outcome 5: By 2020, Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) and municipal entities are providing inclusive and high-quality preschool and general education for children** **Indicator 5.1:** % of early childhood education (ECE) caregivers without pre-service training in ECE trained according to the MoES standard **Indicator 5.2:** Gender equality, diversity and human rights issues addressed in pre-primary and teacher training programmes **Indicator 5.3:** % of girls and boys aged 3-5 years, disaggregated by age, gender, urban/rural, the poorest/richest, and ethnicities) attending ECE **Outcome 6: By 2020, provision and quality of targeted health policies and equitable and integrated services, including management of major health risks and promotion of targeted health-seeking behaviour, is enhanced, especially for the most vulnerable** **Indicator 6.1**: Under-five mortality rate **Indicator 6.2:** Number of maternal death cases per 100,000 live births **Indicator 6.5:** % Public schools in urban and rural settings with curricula integrating health promotion issues including prevention of non-communicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health and healthy life styles **Indicator 6.8:** % of death cases with unknown cause of death
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

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UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
1. By 2020, all young children, especially the most vulnerable, are supported to survive, thrive and reach their full potential for success in school and later in life	1.1 Percentage of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia cases timely detected by the antenatal service providers during pregnancy Baseline: 3% (2014) Target: 100% (2020) 1.2 Percentage of neonates cared at the level II maternities per annum Baseline: 12% (2013) Target: 60% (2020) 1.3 Percentage of families with young children (aged 0-3 year) covered with home-visiting services Baseline: 0 (2014) Target: 20% (2020) 1.4 Proportion of children aged 6-24 months who take multiple micronutrient supplements recommended by the state adopted national guideline Baseline: 0 (2015) Target: 30% (2020) 1.5 Percentage of children aged 3-5 years attending ECE	1. *National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) birth registry system data* 2. Health facility data 3. NCDC and public health data 4. NCDC and public health annual publication 5. Household survey; Data from MoES; 6. Data from MoLHSA; 7. Education Management Information System and National Statistics Office of Georgia;	**By 2020, national capacities to provide quality maternal and child health services during pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery are improved to support infant and maternal survival** **By 2020, comprehensive home-visiting services are in place for healthy child growth, development and protection to support families with young children** **By 2020, young children participate in quality and inclusive ECE services**	- Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) - Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoLHSA) - NCDC - Social Service Agency (SSA) - Local government entities - Health care providers - WHO - UNFPA - CSOs	1 000	5 463	6 463

	Baseline: **Age (2013)**: 44% age 3, 62% age 4, 70% age 5; **Urban/rural (2013)**: 74% urban, 40% rural; **Socioeconomic status (2013)**: 46% for the poorest quintile, 76% for the richest; **Ethnicity (2010)**: 41% Armenians, 8% Azerbaijanis, 46% Georgians; **Disability status (2013)**: 0.73% [(# of children aged 3-5 years with disability status attending pre-school) / (# of children aged 3-5 years)] Target: **Age**: 100% age 5 and 50% increase for 3 and 4 (2020), **Urban/rural**: 80% urban, 50% rural (2020) **Socio-economic status**: 60% for the poorest quintile (2020) **Ethnicity**: 60% Armenians and 60% Azerbaijanis (2020) **Disability status**: 1.25% (2020) 1.6 Percentage of CWD assessed by International Classification of Funding,					

	Disability and Health Baseline: 0 (2015); Target 20% (4,600 of 23,000 CWD estimated[1]) (2020) 1.7 Percentage of preschools with improved sanitation facilities. Baseline: 80.25% for rural and 97.62% for urban areas (2012) Target: 100% for both (2020).						
2. By 2020, vulnerable children are benefiting from a proactive, child-sensitive social protection system that promotes social inclusion and the right to supportive and caring family environment	2.1 Percentage of children below 16 benefiting from cash transfer programmes Baseline: 22% of all children below 16 and 42% children below 16 living below $2.5/day (2013) Target: 42% and 62% respectively (2020) 2.2 Percentage of children annually entering formal care due to poverty. 2.3 Baseline: TBD (2015) Target: 0% decrease (2020) 2.4 Number of SSA social workers per population Baseline: 1/16,000 (2014)	1. Household survey 2. SSA update 3. Geostat quarterly survey or welfare monitoring survey 4. SSA database 5. Household survey	**By 2020, national legislation and policies support the realization of child rights** **By 2020, access to cash transfers is improved to reduce vulnerability and promote social inclusion** **By 2020, a family for every child and child-friendly social services and environment to protect children from violence, abuse and neglect**	- MoLHSA - Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) - Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation - MoES - Ministry of Justice (MoJ) - Prime Minister's Office - SSA - Local governments - National Statistics Office - World Bank - USAID - Sida - Public Defender's Office (PDO) - Media and civil society - Academia	1 290	10 458	11 748

[1] Average of CWD is at least 2.5 per cent of total child population. Source: UNICEF, 2005, Insight, Children and Disability in Transition in CEE/CIS and Baltic States.

	Target: 1/10,000 (2020) 2.5 Number of violence cases identified and reported to SSA and addressed Baseline: 362 (2014); Target: 1,086 (2020) 2.6 Percentage of adults having stigma toward disability Baseline: 40% (2012) Target: 25% (2020) 2.7 Percentage of out of school children aged 6-18 years. Baseline: 7.4% (2013) Target: 3% (2020)						
3. By 2020, all children benefit from strengthened accountability for child rights implementation through the establishment of effective child rights monitoring mechanisms and improved access to justice	3.1 Percentage of cases of children in contact with the law (criminal, civil and administrative proceedings) reviewed in accordance with a child friendly legislation Baseline: 0% (2014) Target: 100% (2020) 3.2 Percentage of state-run institutions/services regularly monitored by independent or ministerial child rights monitoring mechanisms (twice a year in penitentiary institutions and bi-annually for the rest) Baseline: 100% child penitentiary institutions and 0% large scale	1. Amended civil, administrative violations and criminal legislation 2. Government orders approving relevant statistical modules concerning children in the justice system. Orders of relevant Ministries approving incorporation of statistical modules into information	**By 2020, children, especially the most vulnerable, have access to a child-friendly justice system which adequately responds to children's violation of rights and ensures fair, timely and effective solutions** **By 2020, ministerial and independent child rights monitoring mechanisms are reinforced, to identify violations and enable evidence-based policymaking and**	- MoJ - MoLHSA - MIA - Ministry of Corrections (MoC) - MoES - Parliament - PDO - High Council of Justice - Supreme Court - Chief Prosecutor's Office - Legal Aid Service - UNDP - UN-Women - EU - Georgian Bar Association	800	7 037	7 837

	institutions, small group homes, boarding schools and shelters for children living and working on the street (2014) Target: 100% for all above (2020) 3.3 Number of individual or collective complaints submitted by or on behalf of children to the court and PDO and successfully closed. Baseline: 420 complaints (2014) Target: 1,000 (2020) 3.4 Percentage of children's cases fully handled by specialized professionals Baseline: 0% criminal cases (all criminal justice professional except for police are specialized), 0% civil cases (2014) — only specializations of justice system in place. Target: 100% for both (2020) 3.5 Percentage of children in contact with the law, who received written information on relevant legal norms and proceedings affecting their case in a child-friendly format Baseline: 0% (2014) Target: 100% (2020)	systems of MIA, MoC, MoJ, Legal Aid Service, Chief Prosecutor's Office, judiciary, MES, MoLHSA 3. Developed and approved monitoring standards and instruments. Monitoring reports produced by independent monitoring bodies, annual reports on situation of child rights produced by PDO, reports on individual complaints submitted by children (their representatives) to PDO and /or ministerial monitoring bodies 4. PDO, Judiciary	**response**	- CSOs			

4. Programme effectiveness **(Cross-sectoral)**	Effective development, planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of country programmes results	Periodic reviews and evaluations of programme components	Guidance, tools and resources to effectively design and manage programmes are available to UNICEF and partners. Strategies to address cross-cutting issues related to child rights implemented.		1 160	500	1 660
Total					4 250	23 458	27 708